

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 39. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1816.

[Vol. 30]

## THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

## Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected, and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

8th February 1816—Cincinnati, February 19—

Persons to whom I have loaned BOOKS, or who have Books of mine in their possession, will oblige by leaving them immediately with Mr. William A. Leary.

JOHN BICKLEY.

Lexington, 9th Sept. 1816. 37

## Kentucky Insurance Office

1st September, 1816.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Stockholders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their office on Monday, October 7, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President and Directors,

C. BRADFORD, Clerk.

## NOTICE

That application will be made at the next County Court, to be held for Fayette County, to establish an inspection of Tobacco, Hemp & Flour, in Lexington, at the Ware House of

JOHN BRADFORD,

ROBT. WICKLIFFE,

Sept. 9, 1816. —37 4t

John Norton,

## DRUGGIST,

Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington. HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34—

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST in the court house, on Wednesday last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one note of \$50, on the Bank of Cincinnati, endorsed on the back, T. Nelson, and several other small notes, and a variety of other papers. Whoever will deliver said pocket book, to the editor of the Gazette, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

33 August 12.

## TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage a few HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.

July 11, 1816. 29—

## TOBACCO.

THE subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco—Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August 8. 33

## For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.

April 8, 1816. 16—t

## Tobacco Wanted.

Will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered, in the leaf at the Manufactury of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.

AND. STAINTON.

July 13, 1816. 29—t

## IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment, hopes by his attention to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers.

JABEZ VIGUS.

August 5, 1816. 33—

## Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Draper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double Coverlets, Burdye, Huckaback, Satinets, &c. &c.

36t GEORGE THOMSON.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright mulatto man named DAILY, generally called Capt Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, a sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply makes out rather a disjointed story. The above reward will be paid, with all reasonable charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for securing him in any jail so that he can be got again. Should he be taken out of the state, and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.

May 7, 1816. 20t

## Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

## IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

## IRONS & CASTINGS, VIZ.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens,

And Irons, &c.

Lexington, 8th Feb.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

20 Carpenters and Mill Wrights,

ALSO

## SEVERAL STONE MASONs,

Acquainted with erecting furnaces for an IRON FOUNDRY, and an experienced man capable of erecting Iron Work. Also, wanted to contract with some person or persons to cut 10,000 cords of Wood, before November next. The above work is wanted near the main road leading from Louisville to Vincennes, about fifty miles from Louisville, or Marshalls, near Lick Creek, or J. and T. G. Prentiss, or John Peck, Lexington, Kentucky.

Also, wanted to purchase several yoke of Oxen.

33 August 7th, 1816.

## 500 Dollars Reward !!

ESCAPED from prison in Chillicothe, state

of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June last, JAMES ESSEX, alias JAMES ESSEX

CROSBY STERLING.

He is about 50 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers; by trade clothier, can work at carding, or any employment in manufactures, and is expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed came within the last year from Canada to this state.

The said JAMES ESSEX alias JAMES

ESSEX CROSBY STERLING was committed to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the mail of the United States. His partner, who calls himself THOMAS NOBLE, alias THOMAS W. NOBLE is now in prison, on a charge of robbing the mail at the same time. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial.

JOHN HAMM,

Marshal of Ohio District.

Zanesville, Ohio, July 25, 1816. 34—6

Those printers who are employed to publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to give this advertisement one insertion a week for six weeks successively, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

JOHN HAMM,

Marshal of Ohio District.

Zanesville, Ohio, July 25, 1816. 34—6

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## Geographical.

A geographical sketch of the country bordering on the Alabama, and included in the treaty made between Gen. Jackson and the Creek Indians.—By Judge TOULMIN.

ALABAMA.—A river in north America, so called from a tribe of Indians who formerly resided adjacent to it. It takes its rise in the Cherokee nation, near the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Tennessee, and not far from the 35th degree of north latitude, and proceeding in a south-westwardly direction, unites with the Tombigby, nine miles above the 31st degree of north latitude, and forms with it the river Mobile. The junction of the two rivers is about 45 miles from the head of Mobile bay, and the river is navigable thus far, and indeed several miles further, for any vessel which can come up the bay. In the upper part of the bay you cannot count upon more than 11 feet of water at ordinary tides; but when you get into the river, you have generally four or five fathoms to the forks.

From the junction to Fort Claiborne, the distance is about 60 miles, and the river is navigable thus far, at the lowest time, for any vessel which will not draw more than six feet of water. The distance from thence to the mouth of the Cahawba, on the western side of the Alabama, is estimated at 150 miles, and the river affords, this place, four or five feet depth of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba, to the forks of the Coose and Tallapoosie, it is said to be 160 miles, though some do not estimate the distance so great, and the navigation is still good except at two ripples, in which, however, there is plenty of water, and they pass over them with poles. In this part of the river, it is three feet deep in the shallowest places.

The river here loses its name. The eastern branch is called the Tallapoosie, which, except near the mouth, runs through the territory still belonging to the Creeks—whilst the western branch of the Alabama is called the Coose. The Tallapoosie is boatable to the great falls, 30 or 40 miles above the fork. About eight miles by water (though not three in a straight line) above the junction of the Coose and Tallapoosie, the two rivers approach very near to each other—and it is in this point of land that Fort Jackson stands.

From thence to the falls of Coose the distance is seven or eight miles; and here the navigation of the Coose may, in the present state of things, be considered as terminating. There is a continuation of rocky shoals to Fort Williams, a distance of fifty miles; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as the navigation is not materially obstructed above, and can be pursued up the Coose to one of its head streams, called Connesaugah, which is about 46 feet wide, and from the boatable part of which to the boatable part of the Amoy, is about 8 or 10 miles over a firm level country. The Amoy is about 60 feet wide, and is a branch of the Hiwassee, which discharges itself into the Tennessee, about 80 miles below Knoxville. The distance from Fort Williams to Fort Strother, at the Ten Islands, where the Cherokee line strikes the Coose river, is nearly 60 miles by land, but considerably more by water. From thence to the portage, or highest point of navigation on the Connesaugah, it is probably 120 or 130 miles by land.

As to the great falls between Fort Williams and Fort Jackson: it is the opinion of some that they might be rendered navigable with no great difficulty. There is water enough; but the rocky shoals are very numerous. Boats, indeed, loaded with provisions for the troops, did descend the river, and pass them during the late Creek war; but the hazard was very considerable, and some of them were destroyed.

As to the time it takes to navigate the Alabama, it may be stated that from Mobile to Fort Jackson, a distance of about 420 miles, it will take from a month to six weeks, according to the state of the river. A barge with five hands, and carrying 125 barrels, has gone from Mobile to Fort Jackson in 30 days; but it was reckoned a remarkable good trip. The business, however, is new, and experience will probably lead to expedition.

The Coose, under the name of Connesaugah, Estenay, Hightown, &c. runs probably about 150 miles (estimating the distance by land) through the Cherokee territory, in the north-western corner of the state of Georgia. It then proceeds through the middle of what till lately was the Creek country in the Mississippi territory of the United States; and did not enter the country occupied by white people, till within about 20 miles of its junction with the Tombigby. But by the treaty which terminated the war with the Creek Indians, in August, 1814, the Coose river was made the boundary line between the lands of the Creeks and the lands of the United States, from the Ten Islands on the Coose river, to Wetumke, or the great falls near Fort Jackson.

From Wetumke, the line runs across eastwardly about 18 miles, then southwardly across the Tallapoosie to the mouth of Ofuskee, and up the Ofuskee ten miles, then south 49, 15, east 67 miles to the Sumichichoba, on the Chattahoochee, 46 miles above the 31st degree of north latitude, or the boundary line between the Mississippi territory and West Florida, and from the mouth of Sumichichoba, due east through the state of Georgia, to the Altamaha, two miles east of Goose creek. The whole of the Creek country, west and south of the Alabama, and the line above mentioned, was ceded to the United States by the treaty with Gen. Jackson. That part of the cession which falls within the Mississippi territory, amounts probably to about seventeen thousand square miles, or about as much as the four states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware. The land, however, is not generally valuable: a large proportion of it is poor pine land. That which borders on Florida is very indifferent.

There is enough good land, however, in the ceded territory to support a very respectable population; and there are already (June 1816) from six to seven thousand souls settled in the county Monroe, which includes the whole of the territory relinquished by the Creek Indians, excepting that which lies within the limits of Georgia.

There are valuable low grounds, or swamp lands, as they are called, on the Alabama, from its junction with the Tombigby, covered near the river with gigantic canes; but falling off afterwards into lower lands, less susceptible of cultivation, called cypress swamp. High cane-brake land in this lower country, could no doubt be profitably cultivated for the sugar cane; but it is scarcely settled at all even up to the old Indian line, near Tensaw, 20 miles above the fork of Tombigby and Alabama; for there are but few private claims on the river, and the public lands have never yet been offered for sale. When you get beyond the old line, the country is well settled near the river.

\*Wetumke, that is, the troubled water.

and the settlement continues twenty miles above Fort Claiborne: but the best bodies of land do not come in till you get 35 or 40 miles above that place. The land is then good across from the Tombigby to the Alabama, but somewhat broken.

About 60 miles above Fort Claiborne, vast bodies of stone coal present themselves to the observation of the traveller, and fine, blue, grindstone grit of the best quality, is also found in great abundance. Coal is likewise found on the Cahawba, Tombigby, and Black Warrior.

A great many families are now settled on the Cahawba, (a western branch of the Alabama) and the lands on that river are equal in point of quality to those of any part of the country ceded by the Creek Indians to general Jackson. In the year 1810, general Gaines, then captain of the 2d regiment of infantry, explored the country between the waters of the Tombigby and those of the Alabama and Cahawba, for the purpose of marking a way for a road on the dividing ridge from St. Stephens to the Tennessee river, and across the same to Knoxville. After proceeding 125 miles from St. Stephens, he was surrounded by a large body of Creek Indians and compelled to abandon the enterprise. He found the country, however, capable of affording a very good road. It is now stated that from the place where he was stopped, the distance is about 70 miles to Turkey town in the Cherokee country, north of the Alabama, (not the Turkey town mentioned in the maps) through a beautiful level valley of rich upland, and that from Turkey town to Kingston on the Tennessee, it is about 150 miles more.

This route therefore is probably the nearest and most eligible that can be found from Orleans to Washington City, and will hereafter have the advantage of being through country more generally settled than any which can possibly be found. Of the 125 miles explored by general Gaines, the first 60 miles from St. Stephens, principally on the high ground between the Tombigby and Alabama, is tolerable good pine, oak and hickory land, being that description of land which is considered as favorable to the production of cotton. There are then about 40 miles of the richest sort of upland, covered with poplar, linn, black walnut, and oak, together with lofty cane brakes. It lies generally near the heads of the waters of the Tombigby and Cahawba, but is badly watered. The remainder of the 125 miles consists of hilly and in some places stony lands, intersected by rich vales.

East of the Alabama, it is generally a pine country, except on the water courses. Not but that there are at the same time considerable bodies of rich limestone prairies and other fertile and well timbered upland, the vicinity of which to navigable waters, must in a few years render it extremely valuable.

It has already been mentioned, that it is generally a country of poor pine woods between the new Indian line (which runs from the Tallapoosie to the Chattahoochee) and the Spanish line of demarcation. It ought, however, to be remarked, that there is good land bordering on the Connesaugah, and its different branches, which uniting with the Escambia, falls into the Bay of Pensacola, and also on the river called Yellow water, and on Chautahatchie or Pea river, which empties itself into St. Rose's bay. These water courses afford not only good low grounds but moderate bodies of pretty good upland, particularly near the Indian line; and it is to be observed, that although the maps represent them otherwise, they all extend and branch out, far up into the country.

The Alabama country forms a part of the district of Washington in the Mississippi Territory, which now comprehends it is believed about 33 thousand square miles (excluding Indian lands) and is divided into eight counties, one of which, however, contains as much land as four of the northern states. One judge only exercises the judicial functions in the whole of this immense country, besides performing the duties of a federal judge in all cases in which the United States are concerned. The only port of entry is the town of Mobile, but the greatest share of mercantile business appears at present to be concentrated at the infant town of St. Stephens, about 30 miles above Mobile.

The governor, secretary and public officers generally reside near the Mississippi, about 300 miles west of the Alabama; and the legislative body also holds its annual sessions near the western limits of the territory.

## FOREIGN.

London, July 22.

The total gold coinage of the present Majesty's reign amount to the almost incredible sum of between sixty-seven and sixty-eight millions sterling.

It is very generally understood, that a considerable difficulty has arisen among the allies in consequence of the exhausted state of the French treasury. It is said, that the French government has given in a formal declaration, stating the impossibility of France to continue in future to support the allied armies, owing to the immense failure in the direct contributions, and the impoverished state of the countries. Russia is said to have answered, that there are only two ways of remedying this dilemma, viz. that the troops should be withdrawn, or else that England should pay for them. It is confidently supposed that the D. of Wellington's visit is partly connected with this point, which has produced no little dismay at the treasury. —*Morn. Chron.*

In a German paper is a proposal to prohibit the distillation of spirits from corn, till there shall be no reason to fear any want of bread and seed corn for the next year. The author affirms, that in the greater part of Upper and Lower Saxony, the March, and Silesia—that is, from the Baltic to Breslau—the greater part of the land sown with corn has been obliged to be ploughed up; and that of the corn that remains standing, scarcely the third part of a crop is to be expected; a truly unpleasant prospect, the superficial extent of these provinces being near 600 German (12,000 English) square miles.

July 10.

Our letters from Paris say, that numbers of the French officers and civilities who have been proscribed or placed in Coventry, have been restored to favor, or permitted to return to social life. Amongst these are marshals Davout (prince of Eckmuhl) and Suchet. It is also added that marshal Soult "appears on

the horizon with a military renown which far eclipses all competitors." Marshal Soult still walks lame from the wound he received in the leg at Gascony, at the termination of the war in the south of France.

July 16.

The silly report that the world is to be at an end on the 18th inst. Thursday next, has been circulated at Paris, as well as at London, and every other part of the continent. The report had its origin in the appearance of the sun at present, having some spots upon its disk. These spots, it is said, announced the speedy extinction of this luminary, and consequently the end of the world. An astronomer at Paris, of the name of Rouy, has published a letter in the Paris papers, in which, alluding to these ridiculous apprehensions, he offers to dissipate them, by explaining the spots in his evening lectures. But idle as the rumor is, we see with pain that it has been attended with a fatal effect in this country. One poor creature has been driven mad by it, and put an end to her existence.

"Strange working and aberration of the human mind" says a correspondent; "for if this poor creature really believed that the termination of the world was so near,

why did she render herself by the commission of a crime, less worthy of appearing before her making?" True: but the querist should reflect that he is asking a question as a sane reasoning person, whereas the poor creature that committed the crime had lost that sanity which would have enabled her to see it in the same point of view.

The sister of Marshal Soult has contradicted in the Paris papers, the report, that the marshal had embarked for the United States, and declares that he has not ceased to reside at Dusseldorf.

The princess Charlotte of Wales continues indisposed; but her royal highness is pronounced to be in the way which Ladies wish to be wholove their Lords."

From a late English Paper.

## SKETCH OF MR. SHERIDAN'S LIFE.

That brilliant genius—that splendid orator—that firm-hearted patriot, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, is no more. Death has closed her mortal career, but it has given new freshness and bloom to his fame. The calamity of mortality has overtaken him, but only to make his mind beam with new lustre: he will be the theme of all praise—the object of all adoration—the applause of all persons and parties—and the name and works of Sheridan will be spoken of and read when princes shall be moulderling into dust—but he is no more—

"Death has stolen away the slighted good," and with heavy heart we shall trace, for the information of our readers, a sketch of his life, whose history belongs to that of all nations.

Mr. Sheridan possessed a hereditary claim to distinction in the republic of letters. His grandfather, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sheridan, acquired as much celebrity in Ireland by his skill in the instruction of youth, as Dr. Bushy did in England; and he was for many years the intimate friend and frequent companion of Dr. Swift. Thomas Sheridan, the only son of Dr. Sheridan, and the father of the subject of this sketch, was sent over to Westminster School, where he was a mere stranger; but through his uncle, that he procured himself to be elected King's Scholar. His father's poverty obstructed his career—but he afterwards became eminent as an actor, and a teacher of elocution. His wife was also a lady of great genius, and the authoress of *Nourjahad, an Oriental Tale*; of three *Comedies*, the *Discovery*, the *Duke*, and the *Trips to Bath*; and of some *Novels*, one of which was *Sidney Biophil*, which still continues popular.

Such are the splendid and promising characters of the parents of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who was born in Dublin, in October, 1751.

As might be expected from parents possessing such rare endowments, they anxiously labored, particularly his mother, during his infant years, to imprint upon his mind the rudiments of learning; but so lamentably backward and idle were the two brothers, Richard and Charles, that on transferring them to Mr. Whyte's academy, in a letter to the teacher, she feelingly assured him that patience was the most requisite qualification for his employment. "These sons of mine," said she, "will be your tutor in that virtue: I have hitherto been their only instructor, and they have sufficiently exercised mine, for such impenetrable dunces I never met with."

Till his eleventh year, Richard Brinsley continued the same "impenetrable dunces." He was then placed at Harrow, and there it was discovered that the extreme tardiness of his progress resulted rather from indolence than want of powers. Thus it will be seen that both father and son developed their talents in the progress of English education. The son, when he saw himself amidst a crowd of rivals; when he perceived that applause and distinction would crown his successful exertions, while his idleness and ignorance would be punished with derision and contempt: it was found that he could rouse himself to strenuous industry, and readily bear away the palm from his competitors! When he left Harrow, such was the reputation he had earned, he was considered capable of any attainment if he could endure the labor of acquisition.

He was afterwards entered a student in the Middle Temple, where under the appearance of preparing himself for a lucrative profession, he privately exerted his literary talents to gain supplies for his assistance, by writing anonymously in the periodical publications of that period.

From such obscure and irregular efforts, where indolence hardly yielded to the impious voice of necessity, Sheridan was at length roused by a passion which filled his whole breast, namely, a violent affection for Miss Linley, the most fascinating vocal performer of her age, and the hope of triumphing over a crowd of admirers and rivals. But such was his poverty, that Miss Linley's father strenuously opposed his addresses; a fortunate incident, however, enabled the lover to overcome all opposition—A Mr. Matthews, of Bath, a moth of fashion, caused to be inserted in a public paper, a paragraph reflecting on Miss Linley. Having discovered the author, Sheridan proceeded from Bath, to London, & found Mr. Matthews at a Coffee-house, in Covent Garden, and a duel on the spot was the result of their meeting. They fought with swords. Having disarmed his adversary, he

compelled Matthews to sign a retraction of the defamatory paragraph, with which he returned to Bath, and which he caused immediately to be published. This counter publication, Matthews, it seems, did not expect; and, on seeing it, he, in his turn, went in pursuit of Sheridan for satisfaction. They met, and again fought. Their second contest was also conducted with swords, after one discharge of pistols, and it was fought with the utmost desperation. After both parties were wounded, and had closed and fallen, they continued to fight, until they were separated by their seconds. Sheridan received several wounds, and a bit of his antagonist's sword was left in his ear. These chivalrous efforts formed an irresistible claim to Miss Linley's heart, and to escape parental control she consented to accompany so ardent a lover to the Continent. On their return they were remarried, according to the rites of our church; but with the dearest object of his wishes, he was destitute to every other worldly comfort. The vocal talent of Mrs. S. would have procured splendid supplies: but stung perhaps, by the worthless sarcasms which he had encountered as the son of a player, he thought it would be a degradation to allow his wife to go on the stage. For twelve nights, equal to 2000 was offered to Mrs. S. on the opening of the Pantheon; but although it want, Sheridan resisted the temptation.

Under these circumstances, and under the age of 25, he began to write for the stage, and produced the *Rivals*. After that comedy, appeared St. Patrick's day, a farce, it is said, which cost him only 48 hours labor, and which he gave to Mr. Clinch, for his excellent performance of Sir Lutie's *Trigger*. In the following winter he produced the *Duenna*, which even exceeded the *Begg's Opera* in success: the latter had run 65 nights, but the *Duenna* run 75 nights, in the first season. He, Mr. Linley, and Dr. Ford, then purchased Garrick's share of Drury; and in a short time afterwards Mr. Lacey's. During the first season of the management he produced the *School for Scandal*; which were followed by the *Critic*, &c. all these productions still continue most popular favorites; and his monody on the death of Garrick is an exquisite poem.

His next effort was to get elected in 1780, for Stafford, the parliament presenting the most flattering prospect for a display of his talents. He soon became popular as a speaker and a writer, particularly in the Englishman, against Lord North. In 1782, the aristocracy triumphed—the marquis of Rockingham came in—Fox got the foreign department, and Sheridan was under-secretary.—Their assiduities in office met with no particular applause, as may be collected from the famous Pasquale, said to have been affixed to the door of Mr. Fox's office: "No letters received here on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday or Saturday; and none answered on any day!"—The marquis of Rockingham's death soon destroyed that administration—the earl of Shelburne turned them out, and they in evil hour condescended with their old enemy, Lord North! This coalition proved too powerful for the court, and its members came into power in 1781: but their India bill, which established the fame of Sheridan as an orator, proved their ruin, and they were doomed to a long exclusion from the sweets of office.

Sheridan became a leading oppositionist. His irony and irresistible humour, which never failed to turn the laugh against his opponents, were particularly galling to the irritable temper of Pitt, who could not endure that derision which he perpetually excited against others. On one occasion the wit of Sheridan was so pointed and happy, that the Premier losing all patience, could not in his reply, refrain from some illusions to his opponent's condition of life; observing that his attempt at low humour might very well suit the stage to which he was most accustomed, but that they were very ill adapted to the dignity of the British senate. Sheridan, with great reason of mind and good humor, exposed the mean petulance of this attack, and concluded by assuring the youthful Premier, that if he ever wrote another comedy, he would not fail to introduce the character of the *Angry Boy*! In future contests with Sheridan, Pitt deemed it prudent to refrain from illogical attack, as it was only prejudicial to himself; but there was none of his opponents with whom he had more frequent or more angry discussions. Sheridan seemed to entertain a peculiar antipathy to the arrogance of Pitt: and Pitt could bear to be confuted, but not to be held up to laughter.

The subsequent labours of Sheridan, on the trial of Warren Hastings—the illness of the King, 1782, when he was warmly patronized at Carlton house—the French revolution—the mutiny at the Nore, which his loyal and patriotic efforts contributed to quell—he succeeded in getting the treasurary of the navy, on Fox coming into power, are events too well known from their recent occurrence, to need detail here, and which would lead to the extension of an article already too long for our limits.

On the prince of Wales becoming unlimited Regent, Mr. Sheridan retired from parliament, because he could not compromise his public and political character, by supporting his royal highness's ministers, and he did not feel disposed to oppose the prince of Wales. But this generosity and former zeal were, it is said, ill repaid, for it seems trouble and alarm for his personal security facilitated his death.

We omitted to mention, that three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Sheridan married Miss Ogle, the dean of Winchester's daughter, a lady of amiable and excellent quality, by whom he had a son, Charles, who with his afflicted mother, was with his worthy father at the time of his death. He had, by his first wife, Mr. Thomas Sheridan, who is now at the Cape of Good Hope, for the sake of his health, which has suffered much from a pulmonary complaint, and who was deprived of the office of master-maister general of Ireland, or else resigned, as his father did not support the administration of Mr. Percival.—*Advertiser.*

New-York, Sept. 4.

It is, we understand, in the contemplation of the Brokers of this city, to cease buying and selling small silver coin. We hope we are not misinformed. There has also been an application to the leading Butchers on the subject, and they have agreed, at an early day, to cease taking any paper money of a less sum than twenty-five cents. We hope the Market Women will also come to a similar determination. The fact is, that there is now no inducement to keep back specie; for yesterday, Dollars were sold at two per cent, and Change will not bring more than one per cent.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The Court Martial.—Gen. Miller having arrived, the court martial was organized this forenoon. General Gaines gave up his sword, of course, to the judge advocate.

The charges and specifications, at full length, were read by the judge. They include accusations against General Gaines's conduct at Sackets' Harbor and Fort Erie, in 1814; at the former place, for violating the law relative to transfers of officers from one corps to another, &c. &c. &c. at the latter for a great variety of offenses,

# Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;  
"News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

A Nashville paper of the 18th of September states, that the Council now holding by Gen. Jackson with the Indians, is likely to be productive of no good—that it had, however, been ascertained, that the Cherokees had no claim to the land lately ceded to them by the United States, except what they had acquired by the late treaty—and that their chiefs had informed the General of their having no power, but to hear his talk, and return home and report it to the nation. The folly and credulity of those who made the late treaty, begins thus most strongly to appear. Besides robbing the people of Tennessee of their just right, it will be a source of indignation to every Kentuckian, who reflects, that he is in consequence obliged in his journeys from New-Orleans, to travel through an Indian country, when but for that measure, he might have soon expected to enjoy the advantages of a better road, full 500 miles nearer, and through a civilized country.

The latest English accounts, July 22d, state that the prospects of crops are more unfavorable in Europe, than in this country—that in England where the poor are already crying out for bread, the consequences will be terrible indeed.—While we congratulate the inhabitants of the west, particularly those of Kentucky upon their plentiful prospects, we would caution them not to be too hasty in disposing of their surplus provisions to the numerous tribe of speculators who may soon visit us to make purchases—a good price may be expected.

Major JOHN SOUTHERN is elected a delegate to Congress in the Missouri Territory, in the place of Rufus Easton, Esq.

It may be well for individuals to bear in mind the following list of chartered Banks in the state of Ohio—All other bank paper issued in that state is illegal and a heavy penalty incurred by its circulation.

KT. GAZ. ED.

A list of chartered banks in the state of Ohio.  
Miami Exporting Company.  
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.  
Bank of Cincinnati.  
Bank of Chillicothe.  
Farmers', Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Chillicothe.  
The Lebanon Miami Banking Company.  
The Dayton Manufacturing Company.  
The Urbana Banking Company.  
The Bank of Marietta.  
The Bank of Muskingum.  
The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company.  
The Bank of Steubenville.  
The German Bank of Wooster.  
The Columbian Bank of New-Lisbon.  
The Franklin Bank of Columbus.  
The Lancaster Bank of Ohio.  
The Belmont Bank of St. Clairsville.  
The Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.  
The Bank of Mount Pleasant.  
The Bank of West Union.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.  
The following statement contains the amount subscribed to the said bank, and the number of Share holders, in each of the places, designated by law.

Places	Number of Share holders.	Amount Subscribed.
Philadelphia,	3,566	\$8,878,400
Baltimore,	15,610	4,141,100
Boston,	364	2,402,300
Portland,	22	203,600
Charleston,	1,588	2,598,600
New-York,	2,641	2,001,200
Richmond,	1,287	1,698,700
Washington,	618	1,270,800
Lexington,	710	958,700
Augusta,	102	826,300
Providence,	144	744,900
Middleton, (Con.)	2,474	617,300
Wilmington, (Del.)	1,078	470,600
Cincinnati,	707	470,000
New-Orleans,	43	408,500
Raleigh,	266	258,300
New-Brunswick	83	130,200
Portsmouth,	14	120,600
Nashville,	14	53,600
Burlington, (Ver.)	2	6,300
Totals,	31,334	\$28,000,000

The whole number of Share holders 31,334

Those residing in Maryland amount to 15,610

The Share holders in all other places, 14,724

In Baltimore 15,610 Share holders

subscribed 4,014,100

In all other places 15,724 Share holders

subscribed 23,985,200

Totals, 31,334 \$28,000,000

[From the Missouri Gazette of August 31 and September 7.]

Col. David Musick and Lieut. Parker, (who were sent by the executive of this Territory to notify the inhabitants of Ouchata, Little Missouri, &c. &c. to remove from the Indian lands, agreeable to the president's proclamation) returned a few ago, after a fatiguing tour of about 12 or 15 hundred miles.—These gentlemen represent the inhabitants of Ouchata a most respectable and orderly people, well disposed towards the government, and willing to abandon the lands they have cultivated for years, if their respectful petition to government should afford them no lenity. Subsequent information, derived from gentlemen who have been at the Springs, confirm the opinion generally prevailing in this country, that no Indian nation claim the lands in question. A few families of the Arkansas, Quapaw annually visit the Ouchata to hunt, but have never set up a claim to the soil. Wretched indeed must be the fate of the numerous invalids who resort to the springs, if the farmers are driven off these lands. Surely the government, framed for the noblest purposes, will not deal harshly with a deserving people worthy of its protection.

## INDIAN TREATY.

We are happy to announce to our fellow-citizens, that the treaty with the Indians, which we lately mentioned as being likely to be made, has been concluded, and the Indians have returned apparently well satisfied with the American government: and anxious to maintain the most friendly relations with it. We learn that they have relinquished their claim to all the lands included within the cession of the Sac's and Foxes, which lies south of a due west line from the southern extremity of lake Michigan to the Mississippi—and that they have ceded between one and two millions of acres, adjoining to lake Michigan—distinguished and extending to lake Michigan—which last was an object deemed by the go-

vernment of immense importance—it is reasonable therefore to expect that no further difficulties or obstructions will be interposed to prevent the surveying of the military lands in the Illinois territory—and that measures will shortly be taken for rendering the communication between lake Michigan and the Illinois river at all times navigable—an object which can be accomplished with great facility and a small expense.

From the Aurora.

## AMERICAN INVENTIONS.

It is with pleasure we announce the progress of labor-saving machines in the United States—the attempts which have been made to prevent the migration of improved machinery in the different departments of the cotton, woolen, and other manufactories, have been unavailing; these improvements have, nevertheless, found their way hither, at the same time the American genius has been at work and overleaped the European improvements. Mr. Gilbert Brewster, (now in this city we believe) has built a machine for spinning wool by water power, which exceeds any thing of the kind known in Europe, and is now in complete operation at the woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Roun, Son, & Co. on the Brandwijn—it produces yarn of a superior quality, from 30 to 60 cuts in the pound, and the owners are of opinion that with their finest quality, they can produce 100 cuts from the pound of wool. At the same place, E. Hovey's (an American) machine by water power, shears their superfine merino cassimeres equal to any thing executed by hand shears. Another artist is exerting his faculties in constructing a loom to work by machinery.

## OBSERVER.

Dr. FRANKLIN'S WORKS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper of to day, that the copy right of *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of our FRANKLIN*, has been secured to Mr. J. B. STEWART, in behalf, we understand, of WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, grandson to the Doctor, to whom the MSS. was bequeathed, and who resides in England. The printing of this interesting work has been already commenced in England; and we understand it is contemplated to publish a simultaneous edition in America. It will probably appear in March or April.

This work, if published entire, will be highly gratifying to the American public; as a pretty general belief has prevailed that it was suppressed. The reason assigned for delaying its publication to this late period, is said to be a written injunction left by the Doctor, that it should not be published until certain distinguished characters, with whom he had associated in public duties, and of whom he makes mention in his memoirs, had retired from political life. These characters are probably Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, &c. It is represented to us that the work was prepared for the press by the Doctor himself, and that the memoirs were brought down by him to within a few days of his death.

It appears from the title that the publication will contain "a selection from the political, philosophical, moral and miscellaneous works, and familiar correspondence of FRANKLIN." The whole will form six volumes, of about 500 pages each 8 vo. According to the plan indicated in the index, which has been shown to us, Vol. I will contain the first part of his life down to '76, including essays and correspondence; Vol. II. the residue of his life, with such interesting miscellaneous matter; Vol. III. private negotiation to effect the recognition of American Independence, his private journal pending the negotiation for peace, and some public documents; Vol. IV. American politics previous and subsequent to the recognition of independence; Vol. V. letters and papers on religious and miscellaneous subjects, embracing a correspondence with the most eminent men in literature and politics in Europe and America; Vol. VI. his most approved papers on electricity and other philosophical subjects.

A selection of Franklin's works was published some years ago in London, by Vaughan, which though authentic, was altogether incomplete; and we are assured that more than three fourths of the present memoirs have never been published.

## Albany Argus.

The "Trappings" of the "Bulwark." In a recent debate in the British House of Lords, on the Civil List Bill, Lord Holland reproached the conduct of Lord Liverpool in attempting to justify the augmentation of the allowance to the royal family by mentioning the practice of a foreign government as proper to be imitated by Englishmen. He hoped ministers would not follow the example of the arbitrary governments on the continent; they ought rather to look to the more economical government of America. He stated that the royal family of England cost the nation annually seven hundred and ninety thousand pounds. He acknowledged that they had not to pay their members of parliament, as members of congress are paid in America, the money received by the former, not proceeding immediately from the people, but passing "through the strainers of the crown." He declared, on the authority of a report made by a committee of the House of Commons, that the sinecures (the means by which some political men were paid) amounted to 105,000 pounds. He made a statement, the correctness of which was not disputed, shewing that the expenses of the British government for one year, in the civil department alone, amounted to about four millions. He said the contingent expenses of Castlereagh at the congress of Vienna, amounted to 43,000, for the whole of America paid only 41,000 pounds for the whole of his diplomacy for one year. He concluded his comparison of the expenses of the British monarchy with those of the American republic, with the remark that "there was much truth in the observation of Milton that the trappings of a monarchy were sufficient to fit out a republic."

Earl Grosvenor declared that he had no confidence in the profession of economy made by ministers; the bill, he said, was founded on delusion. He objected to the creation of the office of auditor, and quoted a saying of Lord Coke, to show that new offices should be regarded with jealousy, they being often created without necessity, and with difficulty abolished. So careful he said were ministers that the expenditure should not be too little, that they had appointed Mr. Canning by whom some of them "had been considerably quizzed," and ambassador at Lisbon, where there was no court!

In reply to these observations, it was thought sufficient to declare, that the French parliament had voted a million for the personal expenses of Louis XVIII, and that it was expected, when an ambassador was appointed, that there would soon be a court at the place to which he was sent. As to quizzing, the Earl of Harrowby, said, he feared they had all at some time or other, been quizzed, and he doubted whether Earl Grosvenor himself had escaped.—*Utica Gaz.*

BOSTON, Sept. 4.

The American and British commissioners appointed to settle the eastern boundary claims, are to meet in Portland in a few days, and proceed from thence to St. Andrews by water. They are authorised to appoint their secretary, to employ surveyors, &c. and it is probable will not be able to finish their business under one or two years. If the commissioners cannot agree, their report is to be referred to some friendly sovereign or state, whose decision thereon is to be conclusive. After a short stay at St. Andrews, it is probable the commissioners will adjourn to Boston.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept. 7.

The report of the escape of Bonaparte, which was yesterday received at the office of this Gazette, from a Baltimore correspondent, the attempts which have been made to prevent the migration of improved machinery in the different departments of the cotton, woolen, and other manufactories, have been unavailing; these improvements have, nevertheless, found their way hither, at the same time the American genius has been at work and overleaped the European improvements. Mr. Gilbert Brewster, (now in this city we believe) has built a machine for spinning wool by water power, which exceeds any thing of the kind known in Europe, and is now in complete operation at the woollen factory of Messrs. Wm. Roun, Son, & Co. on the Brandwijn—it produces yarn of a superior quality, from 30 to 60 cuts in the pound, and the owners are of opinion that with their finest quality, they can produce 100 cuts from the pound of wool. At the same place, E. Hovey's (an American) machine by water power, shears their superfine merino cassimeres equal to any thing executed by hand shears. Another artist is exerting his faculties in constructing a loom to work by machinery.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept. 7.

IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Roberts from Cadiz, has favoured us with the following interesting articles:

CADIZ, July 24.

A privateer called the Congress commanded by a man named Almeda, belonging to Baltimore, under the flag of the Insurgents of South America, has been off this place 25 or 30 days, and has made by report 24 prizes, the value of which is variously stated from \$80,000 to 3,000,000 dollars. In the last 5 or 6 days 5 more privateers have made their appearance. On the 22d, one of them, Athermo, brig, attacked a ship bound to this place, & then within sight of the city, and after receiving and giving one fire sheered off. The ship had 3 killed and 6 wounded. Among the killed was a lieutenant of artillery, a passenger from Havanna, who received a shot while in the act of putting fire to his gun. It is supposed the privateer lost many persons, as the ship fired a broadside into her as she was in the act of boarding, when she immediately sheered off. There was another ship in sight at the time. There are eight ships of the fleet from Havanna now missing.

Mr. Erving the American minister has arrived at Madrid, but has had no interview with the king, as his majesty has gone to the Baths, about 20 miles distant from Madrid, for the benefit of his health.

On Monday 2000 troops entered the city, and on that night began to impress for the army. They got 800 men. The troops arrived under sealed orders, to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is supposed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose these troops are raising. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has declared in favour of Charles IVth, and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impression for sailors 10 or 15 days ago, when they took from 3, to 500 men. There is one 74, two frigates and 1 brig

crossing off for the privateers.

List of part of the captures made by Almeda Xebec with 600 boxes sugar, from Havanna to Cadiz; brig Diamante, 800 boxes ditto, given up and prisoners put on board: American ship Blooming Rose detained five hours & prisoners put on board; Catalan, ship with 1900 boxes sugar, from Havanna to Cadiz; ship San Leona, 3 to 400 boxes sugar, 50 casks cornmeal, and 45,000 dollars; a ship of 300 tons from Havanna to Cadiz with sugar and specie; brig St. Andero, 1500 boxes sugar, from Havanna to Cadiz.

LONDON, July 20.

THE WEATHER.

The continuance of the present very unseasonable weather has been attended with the most beneficial effects in various parts of the country. Such an inclement summer is scarcely remembered by the oldest inhabitants of London and its environs. The hay towards the southern countries has been so much injured by the incessant rains, that the only alternative left to the proprietor is to convert it into dung for manure. The clover likewise has sustained equal damage with the hay, and has been made to use the same of. This unexpected visitation from Heaven, added to the severe distress to which the country is otherwise reduced, has infused into the minds of the people generally the greatest apprehensions and alarm. It is to be feared that not only the clover and hay will be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen. Should the present wet weather continue, the corn will experience the ill effects of the weather, but that the corn also will be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen. Should the present wet weather continue, the corn will experience the ill effects of the weather, but that the corn also will be seriously injured by the heavy rains which have fallen.

W. ROBINSON & Co.

Two doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, Main street.

ATTENTION!

THE members of the Mississinewy troop of Cavalry, are hereby required to be punctual in their appearance at the parade ground, on Saturday the 21st instant at 2 o'clock, P. M. armed and equipped according to law, and the rules of the troop. Place of parade the public square.

H. PAYNE, Orderly Serg't.

September 14.

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THE members of the Mississinewy troop of Cavalry, are hereby required to be punctual in their appearance at the parade ground, on Saturday the 21st instant at 2 o'clock, P. M. armed and equipped according to law, and the rules of the troop. Place of parade the public square.

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September 14.

## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

On seeing the Highlands of Neversink, from on board the ship Integrity, Aug. 27, 1816.

BY A PASSENGER.

O, blest be the land! that you smiles on the Ocean,  
Like the bright ray of Hope on the cloud of despair:  
The prospect awakens my heart's best devotion:

And the breezes of Liberty lighten each care.  
How fair is the verdure! how fragrant each flower;

'Tis the sun shine of freedom that ripens each bud;  
Nor bruised are their charms by the rude blasts of Power

That fill other regions with slaughter and blood.

How soft is the song! that now floats on the breezes,  
To welcome the Stranger that seeketh the shore,

Joy springs in his breast as the chorus increases,  
For the voice of Columbia the accents does pour!

Blest maid of the New World, in thy vernal neatness,  
With the smile on thy brow, and the star on thy breast;

All the prides of Earth thou excelllest in greatness!

That GREATNESS that maketh thy children so blest.

O, blest be that power! 'tis my heart's true devotion)

When liberty exiled from each other Strand,  
Directed her bark thro' the storms of the ocean

To a world where her Altars forever shall stand.

Whose evergreen breasts bear those Heavenly flowers—

That in Paradise breath'd, and in sweetness increase;

To spread Bliss and Health on the Freeman's bright bower;

And the poor bruised Exile that's sheltered in Peace.

Where Man's not distinguish'd by vain decoration—

Which as gaudily shines on the fool as the wise,—

But Wisdom and worth is the voice of the Nation—

The Guards elected to watch o'er her pride.

May the sons of the soil e'er remember their sires!

And Columbia's fair name shall ascend in renown,

Till the waves of the poles shall be gilt by the fires

Of her bright Sun of Freedom that ne'er shall go down!

**The Rivals**—The "Black Prince" in London does not hesitate to rival the Prince Regent, but holds levees on the same day. It is thought by keen observers that the former has even eclipsed the latter, broke into the sphere of his influence, and by superior attraction, caused the brightest star in London to revolve in a new orbit.

\* Prince Saunders, a black gentleman from Boston, who seems to be pensioned or knighted by the British government.

† Mrs. Opie. See London head.

**London, July 7.**

**Extract of a letter.**  
"On Friday I had the honour to attend a levee of Mr. Prince Saunders, (the negro) late of Boston. Expecting all the great characters would be there, I thought it would be a good opportunity of seeing a little of court life. Mr. —, and myself, were the only citizens who attended. We saw Mr. and Mrs. Adams, with the royal dukes of Kent, Sussex and Gloucester; but the greatest attraction was the celebrated Mrs. Opie, the authoress. She is a fine, noble looking woman, appears to be about 40, (may be older) and is what European amateurs of women, call in the prime of life, and at the perfection of beauty. I could not get so as to hear her conversation, but she appeared very animated, and was surrounded by every literary character in the room.

"Unfortunately for Mr. Saunders, (as he told us) the prince regent held a levee the same day, and the Countess Dowager of Cork had a ball and route the same evening, or otherwise his rooms would have been better filled; and her ladyship would have visited him—as it was, he went to her party. Saunders is soon to return on a mission to King Henry of Hayti."

In one of the Calcutta papers of March last, received by the Argonaut, we find that the Insurance societies of that city have presented Captain Richard Coake with 3,000 rupees, for having in a daring and gallant manner fixed an iron chain to the cut-water of the ship Sultanah, while on fire in the harbour of Calcutta, by which means she was hauled up from the shore and the mischief prevented from proceeding among the other vessels in the harbor. During the fire the harbor-master (Mr. Clark) of Calcutta was also particularly distinguished by his spirited exertions, and which led Commodore Hayes to address a letter to the editor of the Asiatic Mirror, containing the following anecdote of Clark's intrepidity:—"He was gunner of the duke of Clarence, on a voyage of discovery under my command, and while we were traversing the Pacific Ocean, off the North Coast of New Guinea, the jemadar of the ship's detachment fell overboard to windward from the larboard anchor: the duke being close hauled on the larboard tack, gowing at the rate of three knots, with a little air, and smooth water; on learning the accident, I jumped upon deck, and ordered the helm to be put down, which brought the ship round instantly, and the unfortunate person abreast of her gangway. At this time an enormous shark approached to seize him, which he perceived, and his cries were distressing and indescribable; in this extremity, I called upon Clark thy gunner, to take the end of a rope, and leap overboard upon the terrific animal, then in the act of turning to swallow his prey. He magnificently did so, and the shock it received impelled the monster to a precipitate retreat, the distance of a cable's length, before it recovered, and turned to the ship, by which time we had got both the gunner and jemadar on board. The unfortunate native officer, however, expired ten minutes afterwards, apparently unhurt, notwithstanding every requisite medical aid was given him; it being the opinion of the surgeon, that his death was occasioned by the terrifying shock he received, on beholding the monster in the act of devouring him; which dreadful fate was only averted by the heroic devotion of Mr. Clark now harbor-master at Calcutta."—*London, Pap.*

## DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said Tax, with an addition of ten per centum thereon:—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, and notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

For what County. Date of Collector's notification that the Tax had become due.

Livingston	February 1, 1816.
Caldwell	ditto
Christian	ditto
Breckenridge	ditto
Ohio	ditto
Grayson	ditto
Muhlenburg	ditto
Henderson	ditto
Hopkins	ditto
Union	ditto
Bullitt	April 1, 1816.
Jefferson	ditto
Henry	ditto
Shelby	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,

Collector designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's Office July 26, 1816.—36-8\*  
\* The Printers in this state authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.

## OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.

June 10, 1816. 5-4f

## NEW GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. WARFIELD

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past—such as Senshaws, Lute strings, Sarsuckles, India Mulls, plain and figured China ware, &c. & c. together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.

May 10, 1816. 20f

## ANDREW STANTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

AS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash; country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

27-4f Lexington, June 22, 1816

## Just received and for Sale,

ONE Box assorted Looking Glasses  
3 Bags Green Coffee  
1 Keg Raisins  
2 Tiers assorted China Ware  
A small assortment of Hard ware  
1 ditto ditto of Dry Goods  
1 Barrel Almonds  
1 ditto Ginger  
1 ditto Glue  
1 ditto Allspice  
1 Keg Wrought Nails  
2 Barrels Madeira Wine  
A few Boxes Claret of the first quality  
A small quantity of Swedish Iron  
The above articles will be sold low, if applied for immediately, to S. C. DOKTC. At W. Mentel's

July 28. 31-

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

## TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throats of 108 spindles each, 5 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Rolling frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. & c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash at 5, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c. & c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

Lexington, April 25th, 1816. 18-4f

STRAYED, (supposed to be) rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 1/2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded.

JOHN JONES.

Cotton Factory, Water-street. 3

Lexington, Sept. 2. 36-4f

## Sap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hogs' Lard and Kitchen

Grease,

At his Soap and Candle Manufactury on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

August 5th, 1816. 32

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-lane lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniences of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

18-4f Lexington, April 28th, 1816.

18-4f Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

20f Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

## Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

## Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

## Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H. & L. HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.

J. H. HAWKINS,  
L. HAWKINS.

Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20f

## Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48—New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month, will be conducted under the sign of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-4

## Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF ASHTON, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorized to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,  
JOSEPH BEACH,  
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 23, 1816. 10-

## The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

## Merchandise,

Consisting of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.

Lexington, January 30. 6-

## AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF RODES & SMITH,

HAVE established an Auction and Commission Store in Lexington, and will diligently transact such business as may be entrusted to their care. They propose receiving consignments of merchandise and property of every description, which will be disposed of at auction or otherwise according to instructions. Liberal advances in Cash will be made on consignments.

They will also receive orders for the purchase & shipment of Western produce. Bills & DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remitted. They hope to give